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Is Democracy National or Only Local?

The State Convention of the Virginia Democracy to nominate a candidate for Governor was called by the State Committee yesterday for Aug. 11, at Roanoke. Meanwhile there is much discussion of the propriety and logical necessity of ratifying the Chicago platform in the convention. It is the same question which has been raised here in New York; and in Virginia, as also in New York, it has been brought up by the opponents of the Chicago platform. They say that the issues made by a national platform have nothing to do with a State or local election, and should be ignored as impertment.

Those who take this ground virtually assume that the Democratic party is not a national party, but only a State party, with distinct principles and purposes in each State. At best, they would create two sorts of Democrats, State Democrats and Federal Democrats, so that a man who rejected association with the one could consistently enter into cordial fellowship with the other.

That is a new view of Democracy. It is a new principle, which the so-called gold Democrats would introduce into Democracy; and of course it cannot be accepted or tolerated without disintegrating and destroying the historic national Democratic party. Instead of being a body of doctrine and principle applicable throughout the Union, it will vary in its distinctive character according to the idiosyncracy of Democrats in different States. The glory of the party of JEFFERSON will be gone.

This consequence of "ignoring" a national Democratic platform is explained very cogently by prominent Virginia Democrats, whose expressions of opinion upon the proposition are published by the Richmond State. For example, the Hon. J. C. PARKER of Franklin puts it in this wise:

"The Democratic party is not a party of Virginia one. It is a national party, and as such must have national principles, and if the Virginia portion wishes to continue to be a part of the national party we must stand by national principles. And where, will some one please tell me, shall we find the principles of the nal party except it be in the Chicago platform If that does not contain them the party has no princi pies. But it does contain them, and Virginia Demo-crats, if they desire to be a part of the great party, must uphold these principles. This argument would hold good even though it were against the policy of the party in Virginia to indorse the Chicago platform.

The Hon. W. S. WHITE of Fredericksburg says that if "Democratic principles and policies declared by national convention" do not apply to the States, "the party had best disband." "Shall the States," asks the Hon. A. T. MONTAGUE of Danville, "make as many pronunciamentos ignoring or rejecting the platform made by the supreme council of our party? If so, our organization will be a patched-up affair, inviting and deserving defeat."

The logic of these utterances is invincible. Of course, if there is to be a national party there must be some authority to express and declare its political principles, and these principles make up the body of Democratic doctrine so long as the platform stands. They are the standard of Democracy everywhere and at all elections until they are displaced. If a man does not assent to the standard he is not a Democrat according to the official designation. Otherwise there can be no party. Unquestionably for the time being the Chicago platform is the authoritative standard of regular Democracy. The Chicago Convention was States, and it was empowered to determin Democratic doctrine for each and all.

If the Virginia Democratic State Convention does not explicitly repudiate that platform and thus put itself outside of the national Democratic party, it will inferen tially reaffirm it by continuing to call itself Democratic; since, as these able Virginia Democrata from whom we have quoted, so convincingly argue there can be only one Democratic standard, and that can be fixed only by a National Democratic Convention duly elected as represent ative of a national party.

The proposition that the Virginia Democrats and the Democrats of the Greater New York should "ignore" the Chicago platform is a suggestion of pusillanimity, which, if adopted, would only bring the Democratic party into contempt. If they are ashamed of that platform and repudiate it, let them say so; but if they sneak away from committing themselves as to it, lest by an honest declaration of their sentiment they should offend somebody, they bring disgrace on the Democratic name. Square Bryanism is manly; such duplicity would be craven, and would deserve the lashing

it would receive from the public. We may add that the selection of Roa noke as the place of meeting of the Virginia State Convention is regarded as a victory for the free silver side; and apparently the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform is as inevitable as it will be logical.

The smooth gentlemen who are manag ing the Citizens' Union, have been in the habit of falling into a fit and frothing at the mouth at the mere mention of boss, that word of woe. To hear them talk, you would believe that nothing else in the world is half so odious to them as a political boss is. They have long been rising and calling upon other folks to rise for the purpose of smashing this and that political machine. How they have thrilled and shaken as they have told of the ignominy of accepting nominations dictated by the boss. What a purple, apoplectic, indignant glow has suffused their countenances as they have denounced a cowardly subservience to the will of the boss. What an aureole of superior virtue has glimmered about their heads as they have urged their fellow citizens to name their own candidates and to shake off the yoke of the machine. And now into what a ditch of bossism have these fine figures, which have supposed themselves born to tower, for ornamental and illuminative purposes, along the cold and breathless heights of independence, backslidden and fallen. The fatal answer is written in this pledge, which has to be taken by everybody who wants to be

a member of the Citizens' Union: "We, the undersigned, voters in the city of New York, approve the principles and objects of the Citi sens' Union as stated in its declarations, and desire to be earolled as monthwa of the union. We authorise the Committee of Organization to take such steps as

be filled as the election of 1897 candidates who will ligerency proclamation. That possibility, indors; and support the principles and objects of the union, and to take whatever action may be necessary and proper for the furtherance of the declared purcoses of the union and for the election of candidates

There could not be a blinder or more ab ject surrender of a voter's free will to the commands of the bosses. There could not be a more slavish waiver of all pretence to independent political action. Every man who takes this pledge gives up his power to have any share in the nomination of municipal candidates in this town this year. He assigns to a committee, a self-created committee of bosses, the Committee on Organization, the right to name the candidates, to manage the campaign, to do what it will, without regulation and without accountability. This Committee on Organization is to be the absolute dictator of the whole show. The enrolled and pledged voters will enjoy the precious privilege of voting for such candidates as the dictators may be pleased to select for them. From start to finish, the bosses are to have unchecked control. They are to be every thing, and the meek voters who have subscribed to this preposterous blank commis

sion, are to be nothing but puppets. When was there a boss or a politicial machine that had or ever thought of having anything like the absolute power which s thus conferred upon, or, rather, grabbed by, the bosses of the Citizens' Union? When before has there been a body of voters so careless of its own prerogatives and so obedient to the commands of a boss, as the voters who sign this extraordinary declaration of dependence show themselves to be 1 The Committee on Organization is the supreme development and perfection of boss government. And this absolute and most arbitrary machine, this tyranny of he bosses, is set a-going in the name of on-partisanship, reform, and what not, and by the very men who have had the most hysterics about independent voting and about the iniquities of bossism. Humoug of humbugs!

## The Issue Determined.

The frantic efforts of some of the smaller politicians to keep the "money question" out of the municipal campaign will only serve to keep it in the more prominently. The sole issue which will be before the people of the Greater New York next auumn will be this:

Shall the vast interests, the capital, the property, the forces, military, police, and other, and the tremendous political power exercised by the most populous, the richest, and the most civilized community of Americs, and the second city of the world, be given over to the charge of a political organization which was engaged last year in a violent and persistent attempt to pervert them to the service of a revolutionary movement for the destruction of the safeguards of our existing social order and of ivilization?

That is the question which will be before the people of the Greater New York next autumn, and it will be the one issue which will absorb their thought and feeling. Beside it the petty, and false, and artificial 'local issues" which the small fry politicians are trying so industriously to fabricate will be lost from view in the campaign. They will be too trifling relatively to receive public attention.

The time for humbug politics has passed The Bryanites are not to be humbugged; neither are the forces of civilization opposed to their revolutionary enterprise.

# Peace with Independence.

If Mr. HITT has spoken by authority for the Administration, the efforts of President McKinley are to be directed toward ending the war in Cuba on the basis of securing independence for the island. That was exactly what the last Congress, by an overwhelming vote in both houses, urged Mr. CLEVELAND to do; but available, and that there was a panic at the he suggested to Congress, instead, that town of Guanabacoa, in the prison of which presentative of the Democracy in all the home rule under Spanish domination would place the dead body of Dr. Ruz, whose be a good thing for the patriots, and went out of office without doing anything at all for them. Thus there is a great difference of aim, to start with, between the present Administration and the one that preceded it. But was Mr. Hirr authorized to say what the President would do? On that point it is a confirmatory fact that the platform adopted at St. Louis, June 18, 1896, upon which President McKINLEY was elected,

made this declaration: "We watch with deep and abiding interest the be role battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

"The Government of Spain having lost control o Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Govern ment of the United States should actively use its in fluence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

Thus the President has for his guide his own party pledge, morally binding him to its fulfilment, now that he has the required power; and this entirely accords with the opinion of the American people expressed

in the vote of Congress last year. We deem it certain, therefore, that the Administration will, during the diminution of military operations caused by the rainy season, definitely propose to Spain the inde pendence of Cuba, and that it will reinforce its proposals by such information as it may gather through its Special Commissioner, Mr. CALHOUN.

But what will be its action on the recognition of Cuban belligerency? As to that point, also, we see no reason thus far for doubting that the attitude of the President is wholly different from that of his predecessor. In other words, while the opinion of the last Congress that Cuban belligerency ought to be recognized had practically no weight with Mr. CLEVE-LAND, we think that a like resolution, passed by both houses now, might, have the greatest weight with President McKINLEY. And just here, too, we may note some significance in the phrase, "the Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba," in the St. Louis platform of last year, which the President has so largely

adopted as his guide. It is true that one possible reason for the postponement of the recognition of belligerency, even if now desired by Congress might be the fact that in this matter the greater includes the less. The real goal for Cuba now is not so much belligerency as independence. Billigerency is but an intermediate step, and it might be taken without reaching the final goal, just as the recognition of Confederate belligerency did not result in Confederate independence.

Hence it is conceivable that if the House should eventually concur in the Morgan resolution, now passed by the Senate, or if, after a continuance of the long debates, both houses should agree on some other form of a belligerency resolution, the President might already have advanced far enough in his negotiations for securing independence, to render inexpedient a bel-

however, may not prevent Congress from presenting to him such a resolution for his signature, before long. The first question, indeed, for the House will be to determine whether to send him the Morgan joint resolution, or some modification of it, very soon, or to await Spain's answer to the negotiations for Cuban independence which the President apparently has in view.

## Mr. Calhoun at Havana. Special Commissioner Calboun, who

sent to Cuba by President McKfn-LEY for the purpose of observing the situation there, arrived at Havana on May 13. He was received with marked and a representative of the Spanish Captain - General escorted him into the city. The next day, May 14, the Havana Yacht Club, made up of Spanish volunteers, invited him to an entertainment at its clubbouse at Marianao. Two days afterward, or on May 16, the club held a reception in his honor, and enjoyed the pleasure of his company at a breakfast party. The next day, May 17, the Mayor of Havana, Señor MIGUEL DIAZ, made a formal call upon him at the Hotel Inglaterra, and welcomed him to the city. At a later hour of the day he received an official call from Seffor PAL-MEROLA, the newly appointed Governor of the province of Havana, and it was but a few hours afterward when, in the language of high life, he "returned the call." Upon the evening of the same day he visited the Spanish Casino, under the escort of the Mayor and two other Spanish officials, one of whom acted as interpreter. was the day of the celebration of the eleventh birthday of his prospective Majesty King Alfonso XIII., in whose honor the Casino, which is an ultra-Spanish institution, was decorated and illuminated. There were refreshments, speeches, and high jinks. Our Special Commissioner replied to the toast "President McKinley," speaking in the English language. After expressing his appreciation of the courtesy with which he had been received at Havana, he remarked that the "hospitality which he had met with in Spanish territory made his residence here [Havana] so pleasant that he began to believe himself among his own people, and yet was almost forgetting his country while longing for the approach of peace and progress for It was a late hour of the night Cuba. when Mr. CALHOUN left the Casino for the Hotel Inglaterra.

The Special Commissioner from the President of the United States could hardly have passed a pleasanter time at Havana. There was a sound of revelry in Cuba's capital, the lamps shone, and all went merry. Captain-General WEYLER was not in the city at any time of that week. He may have been in Santa Clara, or Puerto Principe, or Santiago, or Matanzas, looking for that evasive enemy, MAXIMO GOMEZ.

On the day after the Casino celebration Mr. Calhoun was troubled. He began to make preparations for the investigation of the Ruiz case, in association with the Spanish terrorist, Crown Prosecutor VIDAL, who had previously conducted the prosecution of Americans under arrest, when he unexpectedly ran against a lot of snags. He was troubled because VIDAL had been first chosen as the representative of the Spanish Government in a judicial inquiry. He was troubled when he learned of VIDAL's plan for conducting the investigation, and again when he ascertained that the chief witness whom he had expected to call was beyond reach, and yet again when it was made known to him that there would necessarily be periods of delay in order that desirable testimony might be procured. He learned also that several of the wit nesses whose evidence he sought had been thrown into jail, so that they would be un-

Under the circumstances, it seemed to the Special Commissioner that he would be unable to enter upon the investigation for the making of which President Mc-KINLEY had sent him to Cuba. Though the language addressed to him by the Span ish authorities was invariably marked with politeness, it was always unsatisfactory.

Such was the state of affairs up to Thurs day of this week; and we do not know what may have happened since that time. Until the last, however, we shall entertain hope that Spain will see that it is for her interest, apart from her honor, to make provision for a proper investigation of the Ruiz case. All that we ask from her in regard to it is the square thing.

Yesterday Havana, or at least Captain-General WEYLER, Governor PALMEROLA Mayor DIAZ, Crown Prosecutor VIDAL, and Dr. JOVER, must have got the news from this country that the Senate of the United States had adopted the resolution awarding belligerent rights to the Cuban insur gents. The news doubtless possesses inter est to those persons at Havana who have been made aware of it; but there is no reason why it should interfere with the investigation for the making of which Mr. CALHOUN was sent to Cuba. If Spain holds the proof that Dr. Ruiz was not murdered by order of Col. FONSDEVIELA in violation of her treaty with this country. she will gain advantage by furnishing it; for then one of our complaints against her will be removed, and she will be relieved from a charge that is of a very grave character. We do not desire to present to Spain any complaint that is not well founded.

It is lamentable that Mr. Calhoun's first days of happiness in Havana should be followed by experiences like those which we have reported. He made no concealment of the pleasure he derived from the visit of the Governor and the Mayor, or of that which he had at the Havana Yacht Club and at the Casino Español, or of that which came to him when he first began to believe that he was among his own people at Havana.

It must have seemed to him then that his mission was bound to be successful, and that he would return to this country bearing a report fitted to give satisfaction to its Government and people. It was hard upon him that, the next day after the festivities in honor of the young King of Spain, he made discoveries which led him to fear that he might have to cut short his stay

It is Mr. CALHOUN's duty, nevertheless, prosecute the business of his mission to the end, regardless of anything that may have occurred. He has instructions from President McKinley which should be carried out in the name and for the sake of the Government of the United States. If heahall be prevented from carrying them out in the manner prescribed by the President, he ought to call the cable into requisition, for the purpose of making the circumstances known at Washington, even though the Spanish censor at Havana may possibly be

able to read the State Department's eigher. The matter is of importance to the Government of which Mr. Calhoun is the agent. We trust, therefore, that the Special Commissioner will remain in Cuba until the task assigned to him shall be completed.

It was understood, when Mr. CALHOUN received his appointment to Cuba, that while there he would take occasion to learn something about the state of affairs, so as to furnish the President with trustworthy information. We had supposed that he might be able to get a very good knowledge of the situation by looking at it from both sides, by talking with both WEYLER and Go-MEZ, by asking each of them to make a statement within his hearing, by making some kind of an inspection of the forces and the resources of the parties at war, and by observing the condition of the country. We trust that nothing will happen to prevent him from performing this service. It is one that would be very helpful to President McKinley, who is desirous of forming a policy, in the case of Cuba, that will be adapted to the conditions existing there.

Mr. CALHOUN cannot hope that the insurgents will be able to make him as happy as he was during the first week of his stay at Havana; but he will be likely to learn from them some things which he cannot learn while in Havana, some things which, we are very sure, the President would like to know.

Tailors and Tariffs. The House Tariff bill provided that only one hundred dollars' worth of foreign goods could be brought into the United States, free of duty, by any one person. The Finance Committee of the Senate has struck out this limit, thereby restoring the old rule, which, as applied by the United States courts, permits a tourist to bring in such foreign wearing apparel, owned by himself, appropriate in quantity or price to his ncome and habits of life at home. Directly, and by good-natured evasions, an immense amount of wearing apparel is thus brought into the country every year and a very considerable revenue is lost by the Government. Moreover, a very considerable trade is thereby taken away from American tailors, furnishers, milliners, and so on and given to foreigners. The Merchant Tailors' Exchange of this town declares that the tailoring trade here "is slowly but surely passing into the hands of the European tailors, and we are powerless, because either the customs statutes or the interpretation of them by the courts allows hundreds of thousands of American tourists to purchase and bring in their clothing from abroad without paying one cent of duty." The Merchant Tailors' Exchange quotes the Surveyor of the Port of New York as saying four years ago that the average amount of duty paid by more than 100,000

returning tourists was 75 cents apiece. The New York Retail Dry Goods Association points out that those milliners, dressmakers, and tailors who go abroad every year, bring in "vast amounts of goods, which are passed free, as personal baggage, although such representation is manifestly false and absurd." It also points out that "the existing law discriminates in favor of the travelling public as against the vastly greater number that is compelled to stay at home, and also in favor of the agents of foreign merchants who solicit orders in this country as against American merchants." The President of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange of Chicago thus puts the case for the lords of the shears and goose :

"Enormous increase in imported clothing within the last few years, consequent on the facilities which tariff laws afford and the simost insane mania for foreign travel, added to the class legislation by which tourists are enabled to bring in free of a rank injustice to those engaged in an industry which computed as being the third in the United States The present Tariff law on clothing enables the English tailors (mainly on account of the great difference in abor) to undersell those in the United States engaged in the same business. There is no other great indus try that has suffered as much by reason of unjust dis-

There seems to be no reason why a trip sbroad should exempt anybody from the operation of the tariff laws. The Senate Finance Committee has dealt hardly with the tailors, the glovesellers, and the rest of the furnishers. The House provision ought to be restored. It may be added, for the consolation of the American tailor, that it is mainly cheapness which prompts the importation of the most fearfully cut or uncut clothes in the world, the product of English genius. There are still a very few good English tailors, but they are expensive be yond the dreams of avarice and known to but few Americans. The English tailor whose constructions are most commonly brought over here, cut with a scythe and don't sew at all.

# Millions for a Moth.

A bill recently passed in the Legislature of Massachusetts for continuing the work of destroying the Gypsy moth, carried \$150,-000; and even this large appropriation wa less by one-third than the army now in the field against that insect had asked for the next campaign.

The story of this pest is a strange one. In 1869 Mr. TROUVELOT, who had gone to Massachusetts from Paris, had taken with him some eggs of the Gypsy moth. These lay, one day, on a tray near an open window, and a breeze blew them out of doors. He recognized the mischief he had wrought, but his announcement of it created little excitement at the time, as the people of Medford, where he lived, knew nothing of this insect. And, indeed, little more was heard of it for about ten years, while not until 1889, or twenty years after the escape were the ravages of the moth such as to call for action by the State.

At that time the worms had spread through thirty townships, ruining shade trees everywhere, and attacking also farm and garden crops. Accordingly, in 1890, Gov. BRACKETT called on the Legislature for help, and that body authorized a commis sion for the purpose, and appropriated \$25, 000 for its work, which sum was doubled a few months later. But although this Gypsy Moth Board contained able men, and waged its war vigorously, the next Legis lature had also to expend \$50,000, and others followed with still larger sums annually. Last year the actual expenditure was about \$120,000; and Mr. FER-NALD, the entomologist of the State Board of Agriculture, in his last report estimated that to exterminate the moth would re quire \$200,000 a year for the next five years or \$1,000,000; then \$100,000 a year for five years more; finally, \$15,000 a year for a third period of five years, making \$1,575,000 in all. Supposing that the moth should then disappear, this cost added to what has already been laid out, would exceed \$2,000,000, apart, of course, from all losses of woodlands and crops

caused by the insect. The labor had become so enormous that at a former session of Congress, the General Government was asked to contribute

\$40,000 to this object. But just at that time the West was also calling for national aid to extirpate the Russian thistle, and Congress wisely decided not to create the precedent which would be involved in taking part in these local crusades. Massachusetts is therefore left to carry on the war alone, and she is doing it with her accustomed vigor. It may therefore be hoped that, some time in the twentieth century, after the expenditure of a couple of millions or more, the ravages wrought by a puff of wind thirty years ago will have come to an end.

## The Income Tax Again.

Mr. Cochran of Missouri has introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution providing for the submission to the State Legislatures of this amendment to the Constitution:

" An income tax shall not be construed as a dire tax within the meaning of section 2 and section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution, but the Congress shall have power to lay and collect a tax on incomes derived from any source whatever, without regard to apportionment or enumeration."

The process for altering the Constitution so as to permit the taxing power of the Government to be used for the purpose of assessing a fine upon prosperity and frugality is too slow to be resorted to by the income tax men, even if they had the necessary majority in Congress, and even if everybody did not know that further amendment of the Constitution is practically an impossibility. Nor do the majority of the income tax men hold that a constitutional amendment-is necessary for their object. They believe, as they believed in 1896, that not the Constitution, but the Supreme Court needs to be reformed. They declare, as they declared in the Chicago platform of 1896, that "it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that [the income tax] decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as It may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the Government;" to the end, that is, that persons guilty of having a wage or an income of more than \$4,000 a year may bear more than their fair proportion of the expenses of the Government.

Constitutional amendments for the purpose of bringing about an income tax will remain mere puffballs, but it will not do to forget that the great majority of the 6,500,000 men who voted for BRYAN believe in the income tax as well as in silver, and that here and wherever else Bryanism reasserts itself it means the income tax as well as free silver. Moreover, the Populists, from whom the income tax idea was conveyed, swear by the graduated income tax, and to the radical temper of the Bryan forces such a modification of the tax is pretty sure to be acceptable. At any rate, an income tax of some sort and a Supreme Court convinced of the constitutionality of such a tax, remain upon the Bryanite programme. They are inational issues scarcely less dangerous than silver; and the fear of them is not to be allayed by any amount of assurances that national issues will have nothing to do with the municipal campaign this year.

The memorandum filed by Governor BLACK with his veto of the Graduated Inheritance Tax bill is sound, able, logical, brave,

THE NEW YORK SUN abandons its statement THE NEW YORK SUN abandons its statement that "the Government is "authorized," not "compelled," to use the redeemed [United States] notes in meeting appropriations," and concedes that the law requires that "they shall be relasued and paid out again and kept in circulation." By keeping this plain fact in mind, it can in the future avoid errors into which it has heretofore atumbled with painful frequency.—New York Times.

The Times is sadly in need of a man who understands English, and who can perceive the distinction between "compels" and "requires." THE SUN has never asserted that the act of May 31, 1878, does not "requiro" the relssue of redeemed Government notes, and it has never abandoned the assertion that this act does no "compel" the reissue, except when there is a deficiency in the public revenue. The act does not impose upon any official the duty of relsauthem, and provides no penalty for not reissuing Treasury is left to use his own discretion in the matter, and since the revenue for the last two months has been more than sufficient to meet the appropriations, he is, in the use of that discretion, keeping locked up in the Treasury the \$10. 000,000 or more of the notes which he has lately redeemed in gold. The act of 1878 evidently doe not "compel" him to relssue them, and he does not relesue them, the assertions of the Times to the contrary notwithstanding.

The political discussion which we find at this time most deserving of respect is in the Southern papers. They are honest and sincere. and are not humbugging themselves into the belief that they are humbugging other people.

The House of Representatives had a severe case of wheels again Wednesday and passed a bill imposing a \$5 fine on any person who shall ride a bicycle tetween one bour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, rejecting an amendment to insert the words. "In any city or borough of this State."—New Haven Palladdum.

Are we to infer from this that the Connecticut law makers desire to collect fines from the entire cycling world, or that they have merely got a case of "bicycle brain !" If that law were enforced in New York enough fines might be collected in one night to build a suspension bridge, a new court house, or to light the State of Cor necticut with electricity every night for a year.

The sport of trotting in New York will e greatly stimulated this season through the grace of the Governor and Legislature, and the special efforts of Assemblyman Burn, the spensor of the Burr bill, which is now a law, The more trotting, the more sport.

# What Dr. Triggs Sees Ahead.

From the Atlanta Journal. The parlors and library of Mr. and Mrs. George Traylor a residence were filled last evening with culured men and women who had been invited by the members of the flistory class to hear Dr. Triggs's ecture on Browning's contribution to literature. Dr. Triggs believes that we are upon the verge of which the watchword was culture, and the scientific of which the keynote was knowledge, we stand at the beginning of the artistic age, which shall give us self-expression. He looks to the South to become great factor in this artistic renaissance

# The Most Beautiful Women in the Puter

From the Nashville America Among the many visitors who crowded the Woman's Building at the Tennessee Exposition yesterday prob-ably the most distinguished was Dr. Henry M. Field of New York, who has been editor of the New York Evangelist for forty-five years. When asked what he thought of the Woman's Building the editor ex-claimed, "Most charming! Such an educator, and the women, why, the women are the most beautiful i

Harper's Magazine offers a wide range of subeets in its June number. Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks, who has told about East Indian life, turns now to Dauphiné, with his article cutitled "A New Switzerland;" Mr. Frank R. Stockton begins a humoro story. "The Great Stone of Sardis;" Henry Smith Wil-liams. M. D., tells of the meteorological progress of the century; Mr. Charles Moore describes Henry Glad win, the man who defeated Pontiac, and George Hib-terd, Dr. Mitchell Prudden, Owen Wister, Pouline; Sigelow, and T. P. O'Connor are some of the other the peculiar reason (among other reasons) that it

A RUN ON A TORPEDO BOAT. ant Secretary Reservelt's Report of Mis

Trip on the Porter. WASHINGTON, May 21.-An official report different in phraseology from, any ever be-fore written by one officer of the Government to another has been submitted to Secretary Long by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. It tells of a trip Mr. Roosevelt recently made on the torpedo boat Porter, and has a snap and vigor that make it read more like a page out of one of Mr. Roosevelt's books than the ordinary red-tape THE SUN recently said that Mr. document. Roosevelt did not agree with the criticism of the little vessel. His report says he was delighted

with her. This is the report:
"Siz: On reaching Bridgeport I found that the trial of the Nashville had been deferred on account of the weather, and instead of returnng by train I thought I would take the opportunity for a run on the torpe lo boat Porter. Of course, they had no knowledge that she would be needed, but in eight minutes from the time word was given she was under way. We crossed

be needed, but in eight minutes from the time word was given she was under way. We crossed the Sound to Oyster Bay in fifty minutes, going at an average speed of twenty-five knots. It was like riding a high-mettled horse. In spite of the great speed the action was wonderfully smooth. Even over the stern there was very little jarring or vibration—so little as to be practically a negligible quantity. When at high speed her bow lifted alightly from the water, as she seemed to travel best in this trim. There was no bow wave, and when we got out of shoal water hardly any stern wave. Altogether I was delighted with her.

"While sitting on the bow I looked at the mark where she struck the dock the other day. Of course, with these torpedo boats their frailiy is part of the very essence of their being. The qualities which it is essential they should possess are conditioned upon their structure being of the lightest possible type; and it is out of the question to hope that organisms so delicate will not necessarily suffer now and then from unavoidable mishaps. In this particular instance, however, there was practically no damage whatover. Boats so delicate which, to be handled effectively, must be handled with great daring, necessarily run great risks, and their commanders must, of course, realize that a prerequisite to successfully handling them is the willingness to run such risks. That they will observe proper precautions is, of course, required, but it smore important that our officers should be head them that the boats should be kept unscratched. There must be developed in the men who handle them that mixture of skill and daring which can only be attained if the boats are habitually used under circumstances which imply the risk of an accident. The business of a naval officer is one which, above all others, needs daring and decision, and free must error en either side the nation can best afford to have him error the side of too much daring rather than too much caution. Very respectfully,

"HEDDORE ROOSEVELT,"

## QUAKERS TO MEET TO-DAY. Opening of the Annual Conference of the

The yearly meeting of the Quakers will begin to-day. Some of the elders will hold a confer ence in the smaller of the two meeting houses in Stuyvesant square, but the questions discussed and the decisions arrived at will not be disclosed even to the other members of the Society of Friends, much less to the public. On Thursday the bustle of preparation for the meeting began in earnest in the three buildings which the society has in Stuyvesant square. The school children received their usual fortnight's holiday when dismissed on Wednesday, and, although the proverbial Quaker neatness prevailed then in the buildings there, on Thursday such a

in the buildings there, on Thursday such a scrubbing and polishing took place that to-day there will not be an inch of woodwork or glass that is not spick and span to the last degree.

The library and seminary building is on the corner of Sixteenth street and the square. Just beyond the outer flight of steps are a small reception room and a fine large room, newly carpeted, the latter the kindergarten room. From to-day until the end of the yearly meeting the latter will be used as a drawing room, in which the visiting and local Quakers will assemble and chat. Many are old friends who never see each other except at these annual reunions, and that is the reason why so many put up at the meeting houses instead of going to hotels. The women sleep in the spacious upper rooms of the seminary, partitions forming small impromptu bedrooms, each comfortably appointed. Although many who attend these yearly meetings are very rich people and have line homes, yet nearly all of them not only lodge in the building but take their meals there as well. Preparations have been under way in the commissariat for several days and enough groceries to stock a wholesale store have been laid in. Besides, a lot of cooking has been done, and more in that line will be done to-day.

days and enough groceries to stock a wholesale store have been laid in. Besides, a lot of cooking has been done, and more in that line will be done to-day.

Hams, turkeys, tongues, cakes, pies, and bread are a few of the articles prepared in advance. From early this morning until late in the afternoon the arrivals will pour into the building, young, old. and middle-aged Quakers, many loaded down with dainties, which they elect to add to the general supply.

If the weather is fine to-morrow the forenoon meeting is sure to be a large one, and the pleasure all take in being together again will be manifested by a vast amount of chattering on the grass in front of the meeting houses before the meeting.

Greek Officers and Men.

From the London Telegraph. The Turkish peasant is a born soldier, and he has ing against the enemies of his country and his creed. Most of the younger officers have learned the art of war in European camps, as their elders learned it in the last great conflict with Russia. Hence, a general impression prevailed that Greece had neith or men equal to the task of meeting a force so well trained and so valorous. Greek officers and men alike have be

actual experience of war. Yet the first have shown themseves no mean tacticians, and the citic diery, inspired by patriotism, have not been wanting in pluck. Contrary to the general impression. Greek officers have been accustomed of late years to take advantage of the training afforded by attachment to European forces. The Crown Prince, for Instan served in the German army; but, as a rule, very few of his countrymen have followed his example, notwithstanding the unsurpassed efficiency of that vast s now in the thick of the conflict, has had no teaching beyond that of his native parade grounds. German is certainly not a "favored nation" with the Hellenes lore frequently young Greek gentlemen go to Fran for their military knowledge, and England and Amer ca afford the corresponding instruction to naval officers and engineers.

rith us. It takes very little indeed to feed a Gree soldier, as he will exist for days on bread and water without complaining. Especially so is this the case with the highlanders of Epirus, who are a particular fine and hardy race, capable of enduring great privation and fatigue.

### About Lakes. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I observe by som

statistic or another that there are 10,000 lakes in Minnesota, the banner lake State; that there are nearly 6,000 in Michigan, and that other North States and localities have very many, but they are scarce in Southern localities. For instance, in Northern Ohio, which is rather a flat country, small lake are not uncommon, but in Kentucky, 200 miles to the South, where there are mountains, finely watered by streams, as in the Adirondacks, there are no lakes at all. Will THE SUN be kind enough to explain the cause of these small lakes and the cause of their localities?

Criticism of the Tailors by a Social Reformer. To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: I have read der Shoenfeld's public appeal through your paper for advice as to how the employers can be legally and to carry out the provisions of the agreemen to be submitted to the boss tailors.

It is indeed strange that it has not occurred to Mr. Shoenfeld that the very same people who have the power to force the contractors to their terms have also the power to enforce the agreements every day in the year, the same as many trade unions do. Why de-pend upon the courts or any one but themselves? Here you have the secret of the aweating system. The unfortunate people that Shoenfeld represents are willing to act together when ground down past the limit of human endurance, but as soon as their dimants are granted they foreste their unlong, rucify their leaders, re use to pay a few pennies per week dues, compete with each other to do more and more work per day, and thus shorten the sensor's work, disregard treir own agreements, and when again reduced to the lubuman back system they groan aloud and blame every one but themselves for their miserable lot. Here you have the secret of the sweating system

able lot.

If Mr. Shocnfeld would impress this upon the minds of the tallors instead of seeking some self-regulating patent method of sceping the manufacturers up to their sgreenents, he would be doing better. Even animals gain by experience, and if the tallors continue to ignore what their own experience teaches them, who is to blame? Their salvation is in their own bands and does not depend upon the validity of an agreement.

ONE WHO KNOWS THEM.

BOCIAL REFORM CLUB, May 21.

### A Ten-Days' Lond. From the Atlanta Commercial.

Why did God Aimighty visit the "blues" upon the editor of this paper? He has had them for forty eight hours, and it seems now that the supply will lass him ten days longer.

RELIGION IN BRICK MARINO. tten Pormed to Provid

Seventh Day Observ The Rev. Martin D. Hancox, poster of Church of the First Born, in Jersey City, the headquarters of the believers in faith cure, and some of his associates, have organized a com-pany to manufacture and seil bricks, not for profit but for a benevolent purpose. The object is set forth in the articles of incorporation which were filed in the County Clerk's off

City yesterday. The articles read: "The object for which this con formed is primarily and principally organine and establish an industry where the life may poor who are trying to live a Christi

have employment; and or of the Whereas, The civil laws of the la United States of America recognize Wirst day

of the week, commonly known as Su y, as the York Sabbath day or the Sabbath of the L and "Whereas, Many believe that the Bat bath of the Lord is the seventh d Satur day, and many have conscientio ton Mica

bath of the Lord is the seventh of Satur day, and many have conscientious sictions that, in doing any manner of work at day, they are disobeying the Fourth Corot the divine law, and "Whereas, Many are suffering per their obedience to the same, and as is difficult to be obtained; be it the "Resolved, That this corporation its articles of incorporation, do her ert as, and it will be one of the articles of in that it will seek to give to such per ment as herein described, and also the seventh day as the Sabbath do no manner of work shall be done by fion through its officers, agents, or the prosecution of its business."

The title of the corporation is the Corporation of the Saturation of Saturation of Saturation of the Churation of Saturation of Saturation of the Churation of Saturation of Saturation of the Churation of Saturation of Saturation

COSTA RICA'S BOUNDARY DISPUTE

med by President Cleveland to Begin the Work of Survey. The National Congress of Costa Rica opened its regular sessions on May 1. In his message the President, speaking of the boundary dispute

with Nicaragua, says: "As provided in Article III. of the convention concluded by the plenipotentiaries of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in the city of San Salvador, with the friendly mediation of the Government of the last-named State, the Government of the United States of America was requested, within the time agreed upon for the purpose, to name the engineer who, jointly with the com-missions of both countries, shall proceed to the establishing of the boundary. This request on tertained, Mr. President Grover Cleveland, on Feb. 17 of this year named the engineer, Rr. E. P. Alexander, who, about to arrive at San Juan del Norte to discharge his duties, will there join the respective commissions to inaugurate the work of the survey and to determine on the very field of operations all possible questions that may arise between the commissions."

The President says the state of the public finances is satisfactory. The cash receipts during the fiscal year 1806-97 were \$7,45,610. The revenues for the year exceed those of the scal year 1895-96 by \$\$51,102, and exceed the estimates by \$538,226.

The total expenditures were \$6,697,326, which leaves a balance of \$738,294, which, added to that of the previous year, gives the sum of \$1,081,711, to which there is still to be added a balance in favor of the Treasury from expert duties on coffee in 1895-96, making an aggregate amount of \$1,270,000 subject to the order of the Treasury on March 31 last. ertained, Mr. President Grover Cleveland, on

SALOON FOR BICYCLE GERLS.

Place Where They Put Their Post on the Red and Act Like Men.

From the Washington Post. "The Sergeant's," in big, bold, black letters, over the door of a little building at 237 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, is the somewhat unusual sign which has, since last Wednesday, attracted attention. A peep through the open loors at the interior, which is fitted up with a of looking-glass and shelves full of bottles. would strengthen the first impression, but for the fact that almost at any time in the day trim young ladies in bicycle in the day trim young ladies in bloycle costumes may be seen, their dainty feet resting on the rod in front of the bar, holding up a glass full of sparkling liquid, and gazing at their reflections in the bevelled mirror. The place is unique in every respect. It is a saloon in reality, and fitted up just as the average saloon is fitted up, but it is a temperance saloon. The proprietor is James H. Mc-Chesney, who was formerly a sergeant in the regular army. It is the only saloon in the United States, he says, which is conducted as a saloon and yet at which only temperance drinks are sold. He decided that there was a certain fascination about a saloon which had as much charm for the average young man as the liquor he drank.

In the barroom there is a small side table on which a free lunch is served to the patrons of the house, and in the rear room are small tables at which summer drinks are served. A space has been left for a nool and billiard table, which will be put in in a few days. Coffee and milk are served to those who prefer them to soda se mineral waters.

mineral waters.

### Church Sexton Lives in a Steople From the Kansas City Times

From the Kansas City Times.

The only man in the United States who lives in a church steeple is liezedah Bradds, the serton of the Baptist church at Westport, a suburb of Kansas City. The room is small, scarcely larger than a dry goods box. It is just under the bells. In that they room he cooks, cats and sleeps. Through the small windows that furnish light in the daytime he can see a portion of Kansas City. Above his head the swallows twitter as they fiv in and out through the lattice work. In his small room is a bed, a dresser, a tiny stove, and a table, He has been sexton of the church for several years and has orcupied his room in the steeple since his wife left him. Some years ago he married a widow with a grown son. The son proved a bone of contention, and after numerous quarrels the wife left her husband, taking the furniture with her. Then the church trustees suggested that Mr. Bradds move into the little room beneath the bells. Church members furnished the room comfortably, and since them Mr. Bradds has lived a lonesome life.

# From the Chicago Times-Herald

LONDON, May 5. The peculiar case of a man thinking himself to death came under the notice of a Coroner's jury yesterday. A Dr. Richard-son sustained injuries by a fall from his bicycle puries by a fall from his bleycle
but none of a serious nature
of determined. Under the care
spician he was progressing famed on the way to a speedy recek ago Sunday he said to the
v i am going to die of tetanus
into disease there was no atchis mind of the idea, but he
treated with antitoxin. On the
any tetanus had developed, and
in Richardson died from the
rible disease. Probably there
in instance of the disease-preimagination than this. covery. Bu doctor: "I next Sunda no indicati ducing power of h

## Bicycles Interfere with Sunday Schools From the Boston Herald

in annual meeting of the Universities annual meeting of the Universities of Union was held in the surch yesterday afternoon and andon is composed of nineteen in there are 500 officers and 1.138 scholars. Some of the falling off in attendance, and iderable discussion as to its and possible cure. The fact that to looked after, the indifference wals from one part of the city to ill advanced by way of explanaceater part of the blame was laid

# Two Forces Opposed to Sunday Baseball

) ..... the Cieveland Recorder. cilet as you may, it is nevertheless the stopping of that ball game on as brought about by a union of the the saloon keepers. There was no these two elements held. No resolute the they both wanted the ball game are both opposed to Sunday hall ministers and the saloon keepers e people who attend ball games to places on Sunday.

# Loungest Justice to the Country

From the Chicago Record. oil, Ind., May 17.—Cityle Ketchum, yet 21 years of age, has been clested of the Peace at Downgtac, Mich., and upon his dutien July 1. Ketchum is obs the youngest Justice of the Peace at States.